NOVEMBER 6, 1779. THE NUMBER 99.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

WHAT IS JUSTICE?

IT may appear somewhat strange, Mr. Printer, that this question should be asked at this time of day, but it may not be the less necessary on that account, what I wish principally to know, is, whether it be like our paper money subject to depreciation, or whether like genuine specie, it should be unalterably the same? I am much afraid that our ideas of justice are too apt to depreciate with our money, and therefore I would wish to call the attention of the publick to this matter. Certain it is, that if we permit justice to lose its real value, we are in a much worse situation, than can possibly arise from the most deranged state of finance, or any other evil whatsoever.

The legislature of this country, is the mainspring which should direct all our actions. If any irregularities should arise in the political system, it is their province to adjust and remove them. They must make all its movements equal and uniform. Or, in other words, it is to that body we must look up not only for a preservation of our dear bought liberties, but also for such wise laws and regulations as distribute impartial justice, that justice which is the very soul of civil society. There is no one, but will grant me thus much at least. Let us now apply a particular case, in which many persons are involved. "Debts contracted prior to, or at the commencement of the war, may now be paid off, at the present depreciated state of our paper currency, pound for pound, or dollar for dollar." Thus, the most glorious revolution, which should diffuse its blessings equally upon every worthy member of society, strips numbers of the very means of subsistance. Thus the greatest blessing is made to produce the greatest calamity. This is a strange contradiction, but it is unfortunately re-echoed by the voices of too many amongst us. Here, surely justice may cast her desponding look upon the legislature of Virginia, and try at least, if some gleam of hope may not be caught from that respectable body.

Justice requires that contracts should be fairly fulfilled, or that an equivalent should be given for what is received. The ablest writers upon jurisprudence, lay it down as a maxim, that all contracts are rendered void by the exceptions of force, fraud, injustice, or impossibility: That the contract, or bargain, is ever void, whether the injustice was apprehended by the one party or whether the condition was afterwards found to be unjust. That the case before us, falls under the exception of injustice, no one, I believe will controvert. Why then are not such contracts void, or an equivalent to what was contracted for, returned? Why should the law permit my land, or my property to be taken from me for not a twentieth, or even a thirtieth part of its value? I confess, I am one of those sanguine spirits who hope for much better things from the legislature of their country. Or have we been spilling the noblest blood of our citizens to establish the throne of injustice? Have we fought and bled for liberty, for equal and impartial justice? It is their duty to redress the grievances of the subject by amending the imperfections of the law. The depreciation of our money is now no longer an object of concealment. The whole world know it and feel it. It is their interest they should know it. Nor is it of much concern to the individual, whether twenty now be equal to one formerly in all his present dealings. Money is but the ideal representative of the necessaries of life. And if he be obliged to pay twenty times as much, he also receives twenty times as much.

But this is an object of too much moment to be slightly touched upon. Let us trace its progress. At the beginning of the present contest, it is well known, that an unusual scarcity of money was considered as a just reason for suspending all judiciary proceedings for the recovery of debts. The creditors, at least those who were not disaffected to our cause, although in many instances, they were greatly distressed by the measure, and in some, lost their debts altogether, submitted to it, with a decree of publick spirit, which has been seldom paralleled, and which certainly merritted the future attention of their country to their interests. Before this suspension was taken off, the scarcity was converted into an absolute redundancy of the circulating medium, and it became no less injurious to creditors to receive their debts in paper money, than it had been before difficult for debtors to pay them in specie. In this situation of things, had impartial justice been the constant object of our laws, creditors would have experienced as ready an interposition of the legislature in their favour, as had been extended to debtors in contrary circumstances. It is impossible to deny that this ought to have been the case, without denying that every good citizen has an equal claim to a protection of his property, or that creditors who generally acquire that title by their industry, have an equal claim with debtors to the character of good citizens. But unhappily for the interest of the former, and no less so for the honour of too many of the latter, those who had chearfully acquiesced in a temporary sacrifice of their rights, when the good of their country required it, were abandoned by their country to the mercy and consciences of men having an interest diametrically opposite. The paper money, under an uninterrupted course of depreciation, till the difference between that and specie, the tried measure of debts of long standing is arrived at no less than twenty for one, has at all times been a legal tender; and numerous instances might be recited in which absolute ruin has been brought on the distressed widow and helpless orphan, as well as on indulgent and generous lenders, by such depreciated payment. Indeed as the legacies of orphans, the females at least, whom the law ought particularly to protect have generally consisted of money, it deserves to be remarked that they have been the most severely injured. Bankrupts may have been suffered to extricate themselves from the persecution of their creditors by so deficient a discharge of their debts, but in what country besides America, was ever a licence given to opulent debtors to obtrude a shilling in the pound upon their ruined creditors? Much censure has deservedly fallen upon such nations, as in violation of justice and publick faith, have at the expence of their creditors, raised the denomination, or debased the purity of their coin. But in those cases, such measures might be somewhat palliated by their supposed subserviency to the publick interest, and the sufferers had the consolation of reflecting that their losses were gained by their country, and that they should participate of the general benefit. In America, without any such temptation of natural advantage, without any such circumstance of private consolation, creditors have been suffered to fall a sacrifice to acts of publick authority, as inevitably and notoriously productive of a depreciation of their debts, as the most arbitrary operations practised on their money by any nation.

The only pretext ever urged against a legislative interference in behalf of creditors, was the inconsistency of such a measure with that legal equality between the different kinds of money, which was supposed necessary to preserve publick credit. Whether such a pretext was ever admissible or not it would be of little avail here to determine. The power consequence from it, at present, is that as both the Congress and Assembly of this state have publickly recognized the difference between specie and their bills of credit, it is no less a solecism in law than a flagrant oppression in itself, to make a debt due in the former payable in the latter.

But, is the legislature then to interpose in private contracts? Certainly. This is one of the grand objects of legislation. For how is property to be secured without such an interference? Would not force, fraud and injustice otherwise at pleasure, trample upon the well earned recompence of honest industry? Is it not the object of the laws of every country, that contracts should not only be justly fulfilled, but that the equivalent bargained for, should be returned? Would the laws of any country suffer debts to be paid by a debased coin? If not, why by a debased paper currency. It matters not whether the coin has been debased by the practices of villainy, or the paper money depreciated by the noblest efforts in the cause of liberty. The injustice is the same.

Every consideration then, which ought to have weight in the present case pleads irresistably for a legal remedy against the grievance complained of. Justice to the injured, compassion to the distressed, the spirit of the law, the honour of the legislature, all conspire in claiming their immediate interposition as far as such interposition can administer relief. I add this limitation, lest an undue emphasis should be laid on the intricacy and irremediable nature of particular cases. It cannot be denied, that to expect a perfect redress would be chimerical and unreasonable. But the impossibility of perfect redress is no excuse for refusing such an one as is practicable. All debts prior to the emission of continental bills of credit, and not since paid, may, by as simple a law as ever was penned be defined and provided for. For this reason, as well as because creditors of this class, are evidently the greatest sufferers, they have a just right to expect legal relief, even if it should be extended to no other class. All debts due at that period, and since discharged, either in whole, or in part, even in different stages of the depreciation, may also be equitable adjusted by ascertaining the loss sustained in each payment. The time of payment will appear from the date of receipts or other evidence, and the degree of depreciation at such time may be estimated by a jury, or any other tribunal, the law may authorise for that purpose. Debts contracted since the emission of continental money but before its depreciation was generally felt or foreseen, seem to stand on the same footing with the former not only in point of equity, but the facility of redress. Here then is a criterion. Let the law name a day on which the notorious depreciation of the money shall be dated, declare all debt and contracts antecedant thereto not dischargable in depreciated currency, and direct in what manner they shall be equitably discharged.

With respect to debts posteriour to that date, it is perhaps impossible to lay down any general principles on which an indemnification to sufferers could properly be made, and a particular indemnification suited to every particular case is not to be expected from any legislative body. Two circumstances however ought to be attended to, which distinguish in point of importance the transactions of the latter period from those of the former. The first is that the great abundance of money, from which depreciation arose, was productive of a much greater number of prompt payments than had usually taken place, and even where credit was allowed, it almost universally shortened the term of it. The second is that after the progress of the depreciation was generally adverted to, the contracting parties may be said in some measure to have acted with their eyes open. In many instances it is certain, their contracts were founded in mutual speculation. Had an early period been put to the war as many expected, the present sufferers by such contracts would have been proportionable gainers. They must submit to their losses therefore, as proceeding from want of foresight or ill fortune.

I am well aware that there are many, who preferring their integrity to gain, would not make shipwreck of their consciences, by seizing the present advantages which the law afford them. The number however is but few, who have sufficient resolution to withstand the allurements of private interest, especially when supported by the laws of the land. The former need not compulsory laws to oblige them to act justly. The latter can be kept within the bounds of justice by compulsion alone. ARISTIDES.

THE subscriber has between 5 and 600 acres of very good land, part of which is exceeding good low grounds, on Roanoke river, in North Carolina, about three miles above Mrs. Rebeckah Eaton's ferry, which he will exchange for NEGROES at a very low rate. There is on the said land, two plantations, with tolerable improvements on each, and on both a very good apple and peach orchards.

HENRY LITOR.

LEGHORN, JUNE 15.

ACCORDING to a private letter from an officer on board the Chatham; ſix French ſhips of the line keep Gibraltar blocked up; that fortreſs is provided with ammunition and proviſions for 9 months, with a garriſon of 8000 men. That letter adds, that Admiral Roddam has been ſeen off cape St. Vincent, making proper diſpoſitions to clear the ſtraights of Gibraltar.

DUBLIN, *July* 3. The Amſterdam gazette, which arrived here yeſterday, in the Paris article contains a regulation of the ceremonial obſerved at the junction of the French and Spaniſh fleets, and the diſpoſition for embarking the army under M. de Vaux, which the French affectedly call L'Armee Irlandoiſe. This army, which conſiſted of 30,000 foot and 1000 horſe, were on the 20th of June to go on board 300 tranſports, which had been ſome time waiting for them. The ſame gazette gives an account of the arrival of a frigate at Breſt, which had left the ſquadron under the command of M. de la Mothe Piquet off the Azores, where they had captured ſix Engliſh privateers, which they ſay were lying in wait for the French homeward bound Weſt India ſhips.

July 13. By Gentlemen who are arrived here in the laſt packet we are informed, that the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, had put into Torbay the 5th inſtant, there to wait for a reinforcement of 8 ſhips of the line, which are to join him from Portſmouth and Plymouth. The ſudden return of our fleet, it is ſaid, is occaſioned by their having received certain advice that the united ſquadrons of France and Spain amount to 87 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates. It is alſo ſaid that his Majeſty laſt Tueſday ſent for the Admirals Keppel and Lord Howe, and having cloſetted them, offered them jointly the command of the great channel fleet; the Admirals demanded an hour's conſideration, after which they returned, and thankfully accepted his Majeſty's offer, on condition that Lord Sandwich was removed from the Board of Admiralty, declaring that under his auſpices they muſt ever decline ſerving their King and country.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A SPANISH war muſt have the beſt effect imaginable in America, as the privateers of the loyaliſts will now to a certainty ſtrip the rebel coaſts of all their mariners, who will find the idea of Spaniſh galleons and hard dollars, too powerful to be reſiſted.

How different is the conduct of Liverpool and London! The latter, though the richeſt city in the empire, and honoured with the moſt diſtinguiſhed privileges, which ſhould make her ſtand foremoſt in defence of her country, refuſes to give it the leaſt aſſiſtance, in the moment of the moſt imminent danger; the former, on the contrary, outvies the great Eaſt India company. and by a ſtretch of zeal and patriotiſm, offers no leſs a bounty to every able volunteer ſeamen than ten guineas. Let Liverpool be an example to London, or let the latter renounce every claim and patriotiſm, and call herſelf by her new name the *deſerter of her Prince and country!*

July 7 Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. is raiſing 2000 men for Government ſervice in North Berwick, which are moſt of them fiſhermen, who are the moſt likely to prove uſeful men in ſea ſervice.

The Earl Fauconberg, and General Dundas have offered their ſervices to his Majeſty, to raiſe 2000 men in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, at their own expenſe; which offer has been accepted.

There has been ſome differences in the cabinet of late, relative to the withdrawing the troops from America, which, we hear, have been entirely put an end to, by the interpoſition of a great perſonage, who has declared, "America muſt be conquered."

The King of Sweden has lately entered into a treaty with the French King; by which his Swediſh Majeſty has on a certain condition ſtipulated, not to permit any Ruſſian ſhips of war to paſs the Sound, in order to join the Britiſh navy. By this treaty we are abſolutely deprived of the aſſiſtance of Ruſſia, though never ſo well diſpoſed to favour our cauſe.

While the French continue to alarm us with the dread of an invaſion, it is moſt reaſonable to imagine, that they and the Spaniards are ſending a large ſquadron of ſhips to the Weſt Indies, with ſufficient force to enable them to ſeize which of our iſlands they pleaſe, and to ſtrengthen the power of the Americans.

The Gentlemen of London ſeem determined not to be behind hand now in fitting out privateers. A Spaniſh war has rouſed their ſpirits to open their purſes in defence of their country, for a great number of Gentlemen met laſt night at the Crown in Leadenhall ſtreet, and agreed to open a ſubſcription for fitting out privateers to cruiſe againſt our natural enemies only, the French and Spaniards.

Indubitable advice is received this morning, and greatly credited at the Weſt end of the town, that a fleet of 13 ſail of Spaniſh men of war of the line, ſome frigates and zebecques, with a conſiderable number of men in tranſports were ſailed from Cadiz to join M. D'Eſtaing.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 30.

CAPTAIN Benjamin Atkins arrived laſt Saturday evening in 54 days from Cadiz, and informs, that 20,000 troops had beſieged Gibraltar, by land, and 10 veſſels of force by ſea, three weeks before he ſailed; that Sir Thomas Rich was blocked up in Gibraltar; that the Montreal frigate was taken by the French, and fitted out again; that the Engliſh fleet in the ſtraights, hearing of a Spaniſh war, had put into Lisbon, and were blocked up; that a Portugueſe tranſport with ſtores for Gibraltar had been captured; and that no veſſel could paſs the Streights without being taken.

We have accounts by this veſſel, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, conſiſting of 54 ſail of the line and 30 frigates; had ſo blocked up the channel of England that no veſſel could either paſs or repaſs without falling into the hands of our allies.

We hear a prize arrived at Salem on Saturday laſt, with 800 barrels of pork and 1100 firkins of butter.

We alſo hear that another prize, taken by a privateer belonging to Cape Ann, with 800 barrels of proviſions, is hourly looked for.

Sunday laſt arrived at New London, under jury-maſts, Capt. Hodges, in a brig from Guadaloupe, after a paſſage of four weeks, Capt. Hodges informs, that laſt Sunday fortnight he ſaw a fleet of 18 or 20 ſail of large ſhips off the capes of Virginia, ſtanding W. N. W.

Saturday night laſt arrived at the ſame place, a ſloop prize to the Beaver, Young Cromwell, and Gates, having on board 300 quintals of fiſh and 10 pipes of port wine, from St. John's, bound to New York: And on Sunday alſo arrived at the ſame port, a brig, prize to the above privateer, having on board upwards of 2400 buſhels of ſalt and ſome tobacco, bound from New York to Quebec. The above privateer ſaw a fleet of about 20 ſail laſt Tueſday fortnight off Sandy Hook.

A veſſel, Captain Whippy, that ſailed from the Weſt Indies with the Count D'Eſtaing, is arrived at Nantucket. The tory fleet being there under continental colours, ſhe ran into the midſt of them without any ſuſpicion The mate came to town yeſterday, and informs that he left the Count D'Eſtaing on the firſt of September, in latitude 28, longitude 74, ſtill ſteering N. W. When Captain Whippy fell into the hands of the tories at Nantucket, and received not the moſt civil treatment from them, he told them he was not under much concern about his misfortune, ſince their reign was ſhort, and he had left the Count D'Eſtaing not far off. This ſeemed to make no ſmall impreſſion upon them.

The private ſhip of war Oliver Cromwell is arrived at Salem, having loſt her main and mizen maſts in a kind of hurricane ſhe met with in lat. 32, long. 71. This ſhip met a large fleet on her paſſage, but in what latitude we have not learned.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 26.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, dated head quarters, Weſt Point, *October* 21, 1779.

BY very recent accounts from the poſts at King's ferry, it would appear that every thing is in the utmoſt readineſs for an immediate evacuation of Verplank's and Stoney points. It is however, by no means evident, whether the evacuation is to be immediate, or only to be executed in caſe of the Count's appearing againſt New York. The enemy at New York continue their preparations to provide againſt a combined attack, and for a concentration of their whole force. They are taking meaſures alſo, to render the paſſage to them by water, as difficult as poſſible. In a letter from General Gates of the 15th inſtant, he writes me that "my intelligence from all quarters, and reports from all ſtations, announce the enemy are preparing to evacuate Newport; Monday or Tueſday it is imagined they will take their departure. A deſerter from the 22d regiment mortally wounded, but reſcued by a party of our ſoldiers, declares, the whole of the troops, now on Rhode Iſland, are bound to the Weſt Indies; this may be, but I believe they will firſt viſit New York."

Head quarters, Weſt Point, *October* 22. *Half paſt* 5 *o'clock, P. M.*

SIR,

"Since diſpatching the incloſed, which I recalled, I have received information, that the enemy have left both points, having burnt and deſtroyed their works."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

CHARLESTOWN (S. C.) *October* 6.

The following intelligence may be depended upon as authentick;

CAMP *before* SAVANNAH, *October* 2, 1779.

WHEN the French fleet firſt appeared on the coaſt, a number of the enemy's veſſels (among them two armed ſloops of 10 and 12 guns) with the remaining part of Sunbury garriſon on board, took ſhelter in Ogeechie river, and landed near the plantation of Thomas Savage, Eſq. The night before laſt, Colonel White, with his ſervant, and three others, ſummoned the commanding officer, Capt. French of De Lancey's firſt battalion, to ſurrender, ſuggeſting to him the conſequences of a ſtorm, ſhould he refuſe. Intimidated with the threat, he capitulated, and thus five veſſels, with one hundred and forty one priſoners, have fallen into our hands.

The priſoners above mentioned, are one Captain, one Lieutenant, one ſurgeon, 5 ſerjeants, 6 corporals, one aſſiſtant Commiſſary, 87 privates (moſtly of De Lancey's corps) Moſes Kirkland and ſon, and 38 ſailors.

Our other advices from camp are, that notwithſtanding the unavoidably remote ſituation of the Count D'Eſtaing's fleet from the ſhore of Georgia, on account of the tempeſtuous ſeaſon; the unfavourable weather they have had; the conſequent difficulties attending the landing of artillery, ſtores, &c. the great diſtance that the heavy cannon and mortars were to be dragged, through very bad roads; and many other obſtacles to a rapid progreſs; all which had given time to the enemy to add greatly to the number and ſtrength of the works they had erected for their defence in Savannah; the ſeveral approaches, and neceſſary batteries, for a regular attack upon them, were completed the 3d inſtant, ſo that a bomb battery was opened at midnight, and accompanied with a cannonade from the beating of the reveille on Monday, which continued at 10 o'clock; the lateſt date of our letters, and it was ſuppoſed, would not ceaſe till a general aſſault ſhould take place, or a white flag was thrown out. Our people were all in good health and high ſpirits; the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſted between the French and American Generals and troops; and the laſtwords of one of our letters concludes, "every thing goes on as well as heart can wiſh."

A ſhip of 18 guns, laden with military ſtores for Georgia, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels, with people that had been baniſhed from this ſtate, and were returning, have fallen into the hands of the French fleet ſince our laſt.

It is now ſaid, that the Britiſh General officer taken on board the Experiment man of war, is the ſame General Garth, who has ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf on the late expedition into Connecticut, by humanely burning the defenceleſs towns of Fairfield and Norwalk in that ſtate: And that the ſum of money found on board the ſame ſhip, to pay the Britiſh troops in Georgia, amounts to 80,000 guineas.

There have been lately taken, in a ſloop of Mr. M'Gillivray's, carried into Havannah, and are cloſely confined in the Moro Caſtle, Meſſieurs William M'Gillivrae, William Strothers and John M'Intoſh, for having been extremely induſtrious, to excite the ſouthern Indians to acts of hoſtilities againſt the Spaniards in New Orleans, during a time of profound peace. And on the 4th ult. 1000 troops were embarked and ſailed from Havannah, under convoy of 3 or 4 frigates from New Orleans.

Last Saturday three notorious counterfeiters of continental money viz. Benjamin Cook, John Suen and William Strother (part of a chain of near 500, diſperſed from one end of this continent to the other, ſuppoſed by the Britiſh government, or its Generals in America) were brought to town, under a ſtrong guard, with their preſs, ſome printing types and other implements, and properly ſecured.

The 9th inſt. in the morning an attempt was made to ſtorm the lines of Savannah, which was attended with ſome loſs, and fell chiefly on valuable officers. The fire from the garriſon was heavy and inceſſant for above an hour; but the ſituation of their gallies, which did the moſt execution, rendered it at laſt adviſable to draw off the troops, and reſerve them for a different operation. The details we have received being very imperfect, the publication of particulars muſt be defered. The aggregate loſs of all the corps, we are aſſured, does not exceed 150 killed and wounded. The reduction of Savannah is not doubtful, but ſuſpended only, becauſe not worth ſo many lives as might be ſacrificed by a more rapid progreſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, NOVEMBER 6.

Among the papers laid before the Houſe of Commons on the motion of Sir William Howe *and publiſhed in the Parliamentary regiſter, are the following.*

Extract of a letter from Lord George Germaine *to Major General* Howe, *February* 1, 1776.

"IT is hoped that the poſſeſſion of theſe priſoners will enable you to procure the releaſe of ſuch of his Majeſty's officers and loyal ſubjects as are in the diſgraceful ſituation of being priſoners to rebels: For although it cannot be, that you ſhould enter into any treaty or agreement with rebels for a regular cartel for exchange of priſoners, yet, I doubt not but your own diſcretion will ſuggeſt to you the means of effecting ſuch exchange, without the King's dignity and honour being committed, or his Majeſty's name uſed in any negociation for that purpoſe, and I am the more ſtrongly urged to point out to you the expediency of ſuch a meaſure, on account of the poſſible difficulties, which may otherwiſe occur in the caſe of foreign troops ſerving in North America."

Extract of a letter from Sir William Howe *to Lord* George Germaine, *dated* New York, *December* 3, 1776.

"I alſo incloſe a return of priſoners taken during the campaign, and am very ſorry to find, I find myſelf under the neceſſity of detaining them, though at a very great expenſe and inconvenience, until the rebels return the King's officers and men, now priſoners with them, for the performance of which, I have had frequent aſſurances, though hitherto delayed under various pretences. I have even allowed ſome of their principal officers, at their earneſt requeſt, to go to their Congreſs, and endeavour to expedite the exchange, which being once effected, *I ſhall ſoon rid myſelf of the remaining incumbrance.*" [He did ſo by ſtarving them to death and crouding them into priſon ſhips where they caught malignant fevers and died.]

MARRIAGES.] Mr WILLIAM STARKE of Dinwiddie county, to Mrs SUKEY EDWARDS of Brunſwick county.

☞ THE viſitors of *William & Mary* college are deſired to meet on *Monday* the 15th of *November*, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

THE members of the WILLIAMSBURG SOCIETY of manufactures, are deſired to meet at the factory on *Wedneſday* next (being the 10th inſtant) at 10 o'clock, agreeable to an order made laſt meeting, where a ſermon is to be preached by the Reverend *Robert Andrews*.

Nov. 5, 1779 JOHN BLAIR, Chairman.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcribers in Williamſburg, *a neat aſſortment of ſpanish ſilks: Conſiſting of luſtrings, taffeties, black ſatin, ſilk gauze, painted, printed, and plain patterns for waiſtcoats, ribbons of various kinds ſewing ſilk, ladies white ſilk gloves,* Barcelona *handkerchiefs. cambrick, linen, oſnabrug, ſail-duck, men's hats. powder and ſhot, glaſs and Queens china ware, coarſe metal buckles, knives and forks, writing paper, looking glaſſes, beſt* Britiſh *cloth of ſecond quality, with trimmings compleat, lyſon, congo, and bohea tea.* French *and* Spaniſh *brandy with a few caſes of wine, &c.* (1) JOHN & WILLIAM ROWSAY

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land containing 300 acres, within 4 miles of *Staunton*, in *Auguſta* county; on the premiſes are a young apple and peach orchard, a quantity of exceeding good meadow, and a complete bleaching-mill, which if the purchaſer does not chooſe to employ in the bleaching buſineſs, may at a ſmall expenſe be converted into a grin, ſaw, and fulling-mill the ſhaft being calculated to contain all them works. For terms apply to Mr. *Alexander Sinclair*, in *Staunton*, or the ſubſcriber in *Richmond* town. (1) MYTH LANDY

To be SOLD at public vendue at Norfolk, *on Monday the* 22*d of* November, *if fair, if not the next fair day,*

THE brig ARROW, *William Lewis* maſter, with all her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, ſhe has ſix 4 pounders, ſwivels, howitzers, muſkets, pattos, cutleſſes and other implements for privateering, that may be ſold with the veſſel ſeparately, ſhe is about 113 tons burthen, only one year old, a remarkable well built veſſel, and ſails perhaps equal to any veſſel on the continent. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock.

2) PHRIPP & BOWDOIN.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on the 8*th day of* December *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives in* Brunſwick *county, near to* Pennington's *ford.*

A LARGE quantity of *Indian* corn, all the ſtock on the ſaid plantation, conſiſting of cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs. Alſo a quantity of good houſehold and kitchen furniture.—*** All perſons who are indebted to me are requeſted to make payment, on or before the day of ſale, that I may be enabled to make payment to all thoſe who have any demands againſt me on the day of ſale, at which time they are earneſtly requeſted to attend, as it will be out of my power to attend every one ſeparately, intending in a few days after the ſale, to leave this ſtate, and to remove into *North Carolina*, on *Pedee*.

(1) JOHN HARDAWAY.

KINGS CREEK, *York county, November* 3, 1779.

I PURPOSE commencing oyſter merchant, and ſhall be ready to deliver a conſiderable quantity every week at my landing, either open or in the ſhells. WILLIAM PASTEUR.

HAMPTON, *October* 26, 1779.

ALL perſons having demands againſt Capt. *Francis Lennis* deceaſed, are deſired to apply for payment immediately, and all perſons that is indebted to the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to make immediate payment to (1) WILLIAM BAGLEY, Adminiſtrator.

OCTOBER 30, 1779.

TO be ſold in *Buckingham* county, near the lower end, a tract of land about 900 acres; as it is ſuppoſed thoſe who have a deſire to purchaſe would be willing to view the land before he makes a purchaſe, a deſcription is therefore uſeleſs; the land will be ſhown, and terms known, by applying to Mr. *John Bernard* who lives near it. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber now in *Williamſburg*.

(2) GEORGE CARRINGTON.

OCTOBER 10, 1779.

I DESIRE all perſons that have any claim againſt the eſtate of the late Mr. *James Davenport* to make application on or before the firſt day of *January* next, as I will not be anſwerable for any debt due from the ſaid eſtate, after that date.

(2) JOS. PEIRCE, Adminiſtrator.

FOR CHARTER,

THE ſchooner HENRICO, now lying at *Broadway*, a new well built veſſel, but her bottom good, completely fitted for ſea, and will be ready to take in her loading immediately. For terms apply to

(1) DONALD & FRENCH.

PETERSBURG, *October* 18, 1779

SOUTH CAROLINA, *September* 16, 1779

WHEREAS I gave my bond ſome time in *September* 1777, to Mr. *Charles Gilmore* and *William Hendrie* of *Brunſwick* county, with Mr. *Herbert Haynes* ſecurity; for the ſum of 1250 *Virginia* currency, and have made application to the ſaid *Gilmore* and *Hendrie* with a tender of the money, ſometime in *January* laſt, for my bond. They informed me that they had aſſigned the ſame to *Archibald Hamilton* and co. who has ſince removed himſelf to *Great Britain*. I do hereby give this publick notice to the holder of the bond, that I am ready to diſcharge the ſame, but think myſelf not liable for the intereſt that may accrue ſince the application.

(1) BENJAMIN HICKS.

ESSEX, *October* 18, 1779

THIS is to give notice that all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *Joſiah Cox*, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers againſt the 15th of *November* next being *Eſſex* court-day, when they ſhall be diſcharged, we ſhall not think ourſelves accountable to thoſe who fail to bring in their accounts by the time above mentioned.

(25) HERITAGE HOWERTON, RICHARD ST. JOHN, } Executors.

THE legatees of the eſtate of Mr. *John Shermer* deceaſed, are deſired to meet at Mr. *William Keen's*, in *York* county, on *York* river, known by the name of *Capahſick* ferry, on the 8th day of *December* next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, to ſettle the ſaid eſtate, likewiſe deſire all perſons having demand, againſt the eſtate, to make them known on that day, as we ſhall pay no regard to any brought in after that time.

(1) THE EXECUTORS.

AMELIA county, *October* 5, 1779

THIS is to inform the public that I have a deed of truſt for all and every kind of property belonging to *Matthew Branch* of the county of *Prince Edward* with full power to negociate and ſettle all matters reſpecting the eſtate of the ſaid *Branch*, and I do hereby forewarn all perſons from having any dealings or truſting the ſaid *Matthew Branch* on account of the ſaid eſtate for I will not pay any debts out of it that he may contract. (1) THOMAS JONES.

A PERSON well ſkilled in houſehold œconomy, mantuamaking &c. and well qualified to inſtruct young Ladies in reading, writing, marking, and other needle work, and can faithfully diſcharge herſelf in either capacity with care, diligence, and prudence, is deſirous to get in a good genteel family, either as a governeſs for young Ladies, a companion, or aſſiſtant. A ſpeedy application is required, as ſhe thinks of quitting the ſtate. For terms enquire of the printers.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 28 1779.

STRAYED from this city, on *Sunday* laſt, a ſmall ſorrel mare, about 12½ hands high, 3 years old laſt ſpring, has no brand perceivable and is lame in her right knee. Whoever delivers the ſaid mare to me, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward.

2) JOSEPH M DAVENPORT.

At a Court of Admiralty, held at the capitol, in the city of Williamſburg, *on* Saturday *the* 9*th day of* October, 1779.

RETURN being made on the citation iſſued in the ſuit commenced in this court by *Abraham Meyrick*, *Thomas Ward*, and *Thomas Bentley*, againſt the ſchooner *Succeſs*, her guns rigging, tackle apparel, furniture, and lading, that the maſter or owner of the ſaid veſſel was not found, and no perſon appearing to claim:

It is ordered, that publication be made three times in the *Virginia* gazette, that the libel be taken for confeſſed, unleſs the party intereſted ſhall appear and ſhew cauſe to the contrary, on the 9th day of *November* next. *Teſt*, WILLIAM RUSSELL, Regiſter.

TAKEN up, near *Owen's* ferry, in *Charlotte* bay mare, about 10 years old, 4feet 4 inches high, her near fore foot white, long tail, and branded on the near ſhoulder with a hook. Appraiſed to 25 l.

(1) WILLIAM BLOOD.

To be SOLD by virtue of a decree of the worshipful court of Nanſemond *county, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on* Wedneſday *the* 10th *of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, on the premiſes,*

A VALUABLE tract of land known by the name of *Wickham*, containing by eſtimation 734 acres, with a very good apple orchard thereon, within two miles of *Smith Quay*, and on the main road leading from thence to *Suffolk*. The land in general is very good and well timbered, with pine, oak, and poplar. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may ſee the land by applying to *Mr. John Glover* who lives thereon.

JOSIAH WILSON.
(1D) CARTER CRAFFORD, Junior.

FOR SALE,

TWO thouſand ſix hundred and fifty acres of unimproved land, on the heads of *Bush* and *Bryer* rivers, in the county of *Prince Edward*. I ſhall attend at Mr. *William Booker*'s near the premiſes on the 10th of *November*, to treat with any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and in the mean time the terms may be known by applying to

(2‖) THOMAS B. MUNFORD.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, or ſhort credit, on Thurſday *the* 23*d of* November *next, on the premiſes,*

THAT valuable tract of land adjoining the town of *Blandford*, formerly the property of Sir *Peyton Skipwith*, containing one hundred and twenty five acres. (1) RICHARD BATE, *for Peachy, Peythreſs, Bate, & Co.*

☞ The partners of ſaid company, are hereby informed that the 24th day of *November* next is appointed for a final ſettlement of ſaid company's accounts. (1) R. BATE.

To be SOLD at publick auction, at Prince George *court-houſe on* Tueſday *the* 9*th of* November,

A VALUABLE unimproved tract of land in that county, containing 252 acres, adjoining Mr. *William Bonner*'s plantation, and lying on *Warwick* ſwamp, near 200 acres of it are good low grounds, and as well timbered with white oak, poplar, and pine as any tract in the ſtate. It lies only 25 miles from *Peterſburg* and *Hood's Landing* on *James* river, and about 26 from *Cobbs Point*. One or two years credit may be had, if required. (5) W. GOOSLEY.

To be SOLD by the eſcheator for ready money, agreeable to act of Aſſembly on Monday *the* 8*th of* November,

A TRACT of valuable LAND in *Ware* pariſh, *Glouceſter* county, lying on *Ware* and *North* rivers, containing 1300 acres, which will be laid off in lots agreeable to law; alſo 111 negroes, with ſtocks of cattle, *&c.* And on *Saturday* the 13th of the ſaid month, will be ſold, a tract of LAND, containing 700 acres, in *Kingſton* pariſh, county aforeſaid, with ſtocks of cattle, *&c.*

JOHN PEYTON,
(5) JAMES HUBARD, } Commiſſioners.

To be SOLD purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of John Armſtrong, *deceaſed, to the higheſt bidder, on* Wedneſday *the* 10*th of* November *next, and to be entered on at* Chriſtmas,

THE valuable tract of land whereon the deceadant lately dwelled, containing about 500 acres; alſo the ferry on the ſouth ſide of *Dan* river, known by the name of *Boyd*'s ferry, the land lies on the river and is inferiour to none both of high and low grounds, there is a very fine plantation now in good order for cropping, there is a variety of fruit trees, amongſt which is an exceeding fine apple orchard, of excellent fruit. On ſaid land is a good dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, three good brick chimneys *&c.* Alſo a very good houſe, ſuitable for a ſtore-houſe, with a good brick chimney, and a very fine cellar; there is alſo a good kitchen and all other convenient out houſes, with a very good barn; in ſhort, it is attended with every conveniency that can make a tract of land valuable, is well known to be a very publick place, and convenient for almoſt any kind of trade. There will be ſold at the ſame time 6 very valuable ſlaves, amongſt which are two very good ferry-men. Alſo a number of very valuable horſes, a ſtock of good cattle, ſheep, hogs, *&c.* Alſo houſehold and kitchen furniture, and plantation utenſils, with a valuable waggon and gears for ſix horſes, *&c. &c.* Credit till the firſt of *May* next will be allowed for all ſums above twenty pounds, or the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to

SAMUEL PERRIN,
(1) CHARLES BURTON, } Executors.
DAVID BOYD,

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to ſee the land, may be ſhewn the ſame by applying to *David Boyd* on the premiſes.

THE ſubſcriber being concerned in the purchaſe of lands now called *Tranſylvania*, from the *Cherokee Indians*, and wiſhing to have it in his power to move out and ſettle the ſame, would ſell, on reaſonable terms, the well known ſeat of *Hartford*, about two miles from *Hillſborough*, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, which contains 500 acres of land, a dwelling-houſe 48 by 30 feet, with two ſmall houſes 20 by 16, which ſtand as wings, 20 feet diſtance from the main houſe, and joined by piazzas, all two ſtory high. Another dwelling-houſe 52 by 26, which is now occupied as a tavern, a good grift mill double geared with ſuperfine bolting cloths, and in good repair, a compleat oil mill lately built, a fulling-mill with every convenience for manufacturing woollen cloths, a ſaw mill; a tan yard with three or four hundred hides now in tan, bark-houſe, *&c.* a diſtillery with three good ſtills and a large copper kettle for mashing and brewing; a malt-houſe and kiln; a blackſmith's ſhop with two ſets of good tools; a ſtorehouſe and warehouſe, and a number of other convenient out-houſes, with utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the above manufactories. Alſo ſeveral other tracts of good land, and on ſome of which are valuable improvements. The terms will be made eaſy, by allowing the purchaſer to name the day of payment, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date.

(6) MARTIN THOMAS HART.

THE well known TAVERN and FERRY, belonging to the ſubſcriber, in *Tappahannock*, will be rented for a term of years, on *Monday* the 15th of next month *(November)* either with the furniture and ſeven negroes belonging thereto, or without, as can be agreed on.

(1) ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

OCTOBER 20, 1779.

I AM authoriſed and directed to call upon the holders of ſeveral bills drawn by Mr. *Joſeph Wharton*, jun. of *Philadelphia*, and ſuppoſed to be returned to this ſtate (where they were negociated) to come and receive payment. A liſt of the bills and of the perſons to whom they were paid is here ſubjoined, viz. A bill for 200l. ſterling, drawn on *Richard Ford*, and co. of *London*, ſold *Joſeph Scott*, and returned under proteſt to *John Lawrence*, and co. One do. No. 70 200l. ſterling, drawn on do. ſold *Richard Booker*, and co. returned under proteſt to *Emanuel Walker*, agent for *Speirs*, and co. Two do 200l. each, dated the 2d of *November*, 1774, drawn upon do. ſold *James Lyle*. One do. No. 54, 250l. dated the 2d of *November*, 1774, drawn upon ditto. ſold *Gibſon, Donaldſon*, and *Hamilton*, to whom they were returned. Two do. one of 200l. and the other of 150l drawn upon *William Neate*, of *London*, ſold to *Gibſon*, and co. and returned to them. One do. 250l. drawn upon do. ſold *Robert Sheddon*, and co. One do. 600l. drawn upon do. ſold *Hugh M'Mickin*, and co. and returned to *Bennett Browne*. The difficulty of diſcovering in whoſe poſſeſſion theſe bills are, obliges the drawer to make this publick advertiſement, and alſo to give notice, that if application be not made to me in 20 days from the date hereof, for payment, or ſuch information given me, that I may make the payment in behalf of Mr. *Wharton*; the principal, intereſt, damages, and charges of proteſt for the amount of theſe bills, will be paid into the treaſury, on account of theſe ſeveral perſons who were known to be laſt in poſſeſſion of them. (2‖) JERMAN BAKER.

To be LEASED for three years,

TO commence from the firſt day of *January* 1780, at which time poſſeſſion will be given, the plantation whereon the late Mr. *Matthias Marriott* formerly lived, lying in *Surry* county, within one mile of the court-houſe, and on the head of *Gray*'s creek. There is every neceſſary houſe on this plantation for the reception of a large family, and is now under good repair, there are orchards of apple and peach trees. The ſaw mill with her appurtenances, and a 25 hogſhead flat for the uſe of ſaid mill, will be included in the leaſe for this plantation. Alſo two other tracts for the term of five years, to commence from ſaid firſt day of *January* 1780, at which time poſſeſſion may be had, to wit: One lying within a mile of the court-houſe aforeſaid, is now under good repair for cropping, has ſuch houſes as are neceſſary for an overſeer and to ſecure a crop, and is capable of working five or ſix hands to advantage. The other is ſituated in the neighbourhood of the laſt mentioned, and has ſuch improvements as may ſuit a ſmall family. The griſt-mill very lately rebuilt which is included within the bounds of the firſt named plantation, will be leaſed ſeperate from the ſame. Any perſon inclinable to treat for the whole or either of the plantations, may know the conditions of the ſeveral leaſes by applying to me within two miles of the *Manor* plantation. (5‖) JACOB FAULCON,
guardian to the orphans.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October 7*, 1779.

I HAVE for SALE by the package, the following articles: Mens and youths leather ſhoes, a great variety of cutlery, mens and youths hats, worſted and thread ſtockings, mens and womens gloves, an aſſortment of needles and pins, *Kendall* cottons, *German* ſerges, ſhalloons, *Dutch* blankets, *Bath* coating, *Iriſh* linens, and good *Weſt India* rum.

(4) J. H. NORTON.

WHEREAS it appears by my entry books, that divers perſons have entries for lands in *Henry* county who are unknown to me; as alſo the place of county of their reſidence. I hereby give notice to all perſons who have entries or legal claim to any unappropriated lands which have not been located or made void within the ſaid county of *Henry*, to apply, or appoint ſome friend or agent to attend and make application, to have the ſame located according to law.

(1) JOHN DICKENSON, S. H. C.

OCTOBER 11, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Nathaniel Talley*, deceaſed; of *Hanover* county, by bond or otherwiſe, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to apply for payment by the 25th day of *December* next, as I then purpoſe cloſing the eſtate's accounts, and ſhall not think myſelf liable for any claims after that time.

(2‖) NATHANIEL TALLEY, Adminiſtrator.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 29th of *September*, from the ſubſcriber, living at *Coe's* ferry, on *Staunton* river, in *Halifax* county, DANIEL, a ſtout black fellow, about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a ſcar or two on his upper lip, and one on his breaſt, has a flat foot, large ancles, and ſeveral grey hairs in his head, had on an old green jump jacket, a ſhirt, an old pair of ſhort breeches, and an old hat, and was ſome time paſt purchaſed from *Joſiah Hunley* of *Amelia*, and formerly belonged to *Mr. Dickinſon*, of *York* county. Any perſon who ſhall ſecure the ſaid ſlave ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable expenſes beſides.

(4‖) ROBERT RAKESTRAW.

TAKEN up in Auguſta *county, a black mare, about 9 or 10 years old, 13 hands 2 or 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock 6. Priſed and appraiſed to* 200*l.* (1) *WILLIAM GELLEY.*

TAKEN up in Orange, *on the* Rappadan *river, a ſorrel mare colt, two years old laſt ſpring, has a long tail, and branded on the near buttock D. Priſed and appraiſed to* 250*l.*

(1) *MAY BURTON.*